

SUSPENSION OF INORGANIC FILLERS IN A POLYESTERPOLYOL AND  
PRODUCTION METHOD

5 The present invention relates to a suspension of an inorganic filler in a polyesterpolyol and the method for producing this suspension.

10 Polyesterpolyols, in particular polyesterdiols, are raw materials used in the field of the production of polyurethanes. Indeed, these are obtained by reaction with a compound having isocyanate functional groups and compounds having hydroxyl functional groups such as polyesterdiols.

15 These polyesterdiols are obtained by reaction between a diol compound such as a glycol or a polyesterdiol with one or more diacids by a conventional method for producing a polyester. Such a method generally comprises 20 an esterification step followed by a polycondensation step.

25 It is known that in order to modify certain properties of polyurethanes, it may be of value to add reinforcing fillers such as inorganic particulate compounds. It is generally described that these fillers are added to the polyesterdiol or the isocyanate compound before the reaction leading to the polyurethane is carried out.

30 However, it is very difficult to disperse fillers in these relatively high viscosity compounds.

One of the objects of the present invention is to provide stable suspensions of inorganic fillers in a

articles in which the inorganic filler is dispersed in a homogeneous manner, making it possible to obtain good properties and good appearance.

- 5 To this end, the invention provides a stable suspension comprising, as liquid medium, a polyesterdiol compound and, as dispersed particles, an inorganic particulate filler at a weight concentration of between 0.8 and 8%.
- 10 According to another object of the invention, the stable dispersion is obtained by adding the said particles to the reaction medium for esterifying the polyesterpolyol or to the reaction medium at the start of the polycondensation step.

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Accordingly, the inorganic filler can be added directly to the medium, either in the form of a premix with the diol or, according to the preferred embodiment of the invention, in the form of a premix with at least part of  
20 the diacids.

Accordingly, in order to carry out this method, a very good dispersion and suspension of inorganic filler particles is obtained in the polyesterdiol and therefore  
25 a very good dispersion in the polyurethane foam that will be obtained with this suspension.

Moreover, the method of the invention, in particular the method for introducing the inorganic filler in the form  
30 of a mixture with diacids makes it possible to obtain a stable suspension. It is therefore possible with the method of the invention to prepare suspensions based on a polyesterdiol and to store these before using them for producing polyurethanes.

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This method also makes it possible to obtain stable

dispersions at higher concentrations of inorganic fillers.

In the preferred embodiment of the invention, the mixture of 5 filler with diacids can be obtained by mixing diacid granules or powders with inorganic filler particles at ambient temperature, for example, or at a temperature between ambient temperature and 120°C.

10 It is also possible to coat the inorganic filler particles with part of the diacids. This coating is obtained by heating the mixture to a temperature above the melting point or softening point of the diacids.

15 In this embodiment, the inorganic filler particles are advantageously coated with a diacid having a number of carbon atoms less than or equal to 5, such as glutaric acid or a mixture of diacids containing a diacid having 5 carbon atoms or fewer such as the mixture of diacids 20 called AGS.

As diols suitable for the invention, mention may be made of glycols having 2 to 10 carbon atoms, preferably 2 to 6 atoms, such as ethylene glycol, diethylene glycol, 1,4-25 butanediol, 1,5-pentanediol, 1,6-hexanediol, 1,10-decanediol, 2,2-dimethyl-1,3-propanediol, 1,3-propanediol, dipropylene glycol, trimethylolpropane, glycerol, pentaerythritol, diglycerol, dextrose, sorbitol, bisphenol, hexylene glycol or equivalents. 30 These diols can also be used mixed.

As examples of dicarboxylic acids, mention may be made of aliphatic diacids such as adipic acid, succinic acid, glutaric acid, suberic acid, azelaic acid, sebacic acid, 35 pimelic acid, aromatic acids such as phthalic, isophthalic, terephthalic and naphthenic acids, and

unsaturated aliphatic acids such as maleic acid, fumaric acid and itaconic acid. These diacids can be used individually or mixed.

5 According to yet another preferred embodiment of the invention, the diacids used for the formation of the polyesterdiol advantageously consist of a mixture of adipic acid and a mixture of diacids called AGS which is obtained as a by-product in the method for producing 10 adipic acid by oxidation of cyclohexanol and/or of cyclohexanone and which comprises adipic acid, succinic acid and glutaric acid.

15 It is also possible to use derivatives of these diacids, such as diesters having 1 to 4 carbon atoms and for the remainder derived from the alcohol, acid anhydrides and acid chlorides.

According to the invention, the dispersions of 20 polyesterdiols containing an inorganic filler are obtained according to a method comprising two steps, a first esterification step and a second polycondensation step.

25 The esterification step is carried out by mixing the diacids with diols, for example a mixture of ethylene glycol and diethylene glycol, with a diol/diacid molar ratio of between 1.2 and 1.5.

30 The reaction temperature in this first step is increased progressively as the reaction advances. As an example, the start of the reaction is carried out at a temperature of 160°C to arrive at a temperature of 220°C at the end of the reaction.

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According to the invention, the diacids are

advantageously added as a mixture with the inorganic filler, as described previously.

The second polycondensation step is carried out with the  
5 addition of a catalyst such as tetrabutyl titanate (TBT),  
for example, in a weight concentration between 0.001% and  
0.010% based on the weight of diacids involved. The  
polymerization temperature is 200°C at a pressure of  
between 10 and 20 mbar.

10 The polyester diol obtained is characterized by the  
hydroxyl number ( $I_{OH}$ ) corresponding to the number of mg of  
potassium hydroxide per gram of polyol to convert the  
hydroxyl functional groups into an alcoholate, and an  
15 acid number ( $I_A$ ) which represents the number of mg of KOH  
necessary to neutralize 1 g of polyol.

The polyesterdiol is also characterized by the viscosity  
by its molecular weight.

20 Accordingly, the polyesterpolyol advantageously has a  
number-average molecular weight of between 5000 and 8000,  
preferably between 6000 and 7000.

25 Other advantages and details of the invention will become  
more clearly apparent in the light of the examples given  
solely as an indication.

#### Comparative Example 1

30 Suspensions of silicas marketed by Rhodia under the trade  
names indicated in Table 1 below and having the principal  
properties indicated, were prepared by adding silica to a  
polyesterdiol with a molecular weight of approximately  
35 7000. The silica dispersion was obtained with the aid of  
a mechanical mixer of the ULTRA-TURRAX type during

approximately 5 minutes.

Table 1

Silica	BET specific surface area (m <sup>2</sup> /g)	Particle size (nm)
Tixosil 365	147.9	45-50
Aerosil 200	200	12

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The characteristics of the suspensions obtained are given in Table 2 below

Table 2

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Ex.	Polyol	Viscosity (mPa.s) (measured at 34 °C with a 20 rpm torque)
1a	No silica	5.100
1b	Silica T 365 (0.65% by weight)	> 10.000
1c	Silica A200 (0.65% by weight)	The mixture did not flow for temperatures below 70 °C

Suspensions 1a and 1b were used to produce polyurethane foams according to the formula described in Table 3 below:

Table 3

Components	Quantity by weight (g)
Polyol	100
Chain extender	14
Foam-forming agent	0.1
Silica	5
Catalyst	1.2
Surfactant	0.2
Diisocyanate prepolymer	129.3
NCO/OH molar ratio	1.12

5 The foams obtained with these suspensions were not suitable since the silica formed aggregates that degraded the properties of the foam.

Example 2:

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A suspension of silica in a polyesterdiol according to the invention was obtained according to the following procedure:

15 In a first step, adipic acid mixed with 6% silica marketed by Rhodia under the trade name TIXOSIL T365 was added to a mixture of ethylene glycol (MEG) and diethylene glycol (DEG) containing 70% by weight of MEG.

20 The molar ratio between the alcohols and the diacid was between 1.2 and 1.5.

25 The reaction was carried out by heating the mixture at 160°C for 1 hour and the temperature was then increased in 15°C steps to 215°C. This reaction was carried out in an inert atmosphere, for example nitrogen.

The esterified compound obtained was polycondensed in a second step after adding tetrabutyl titanate (TBT) at a weight concentration of 0.003% based on the quantity of diacids added.

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Polymerization was carried out at 200°C at a reduced pressure of 15-18 mbar.

10 The polyesterpolyol obtained was characterized by the OH index ( $I_{OH}$ ), the acid number ( $I_A$ ) and the viscosity as indicated below:

- ▶ ADOH/SiO<sub>2</sub> (mass ratio): 94/06
- ▶ MEG/DEG (molar ratio): 70/30
- ▶  $I_{OH}$  of 55.86 mg of KOH/g of polyol
- 15 ▶  $I_A$  of 0.43 mg of KOH/g of polyol
- ▶ A viscosity of 6500 mPa.s at 34°C.

The suspension obtained in this way was stable and did not exhibit any settling after 5 days storage at 70°C.

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It could be used as components for polyurethane production according to the usual methods for polyurethane production.

25 As an example, the use of this suspension is described below for the production of a low-density polyurethane foam.

30 Polyurethane foams were obtained by using the compounds and proportions indicated in Table 4 below.

TABLE 4

Products	Proportion (g)
Polyol	100
Chain extender (Ethylene glycol)	8.83
Water	1.23
Catalysts	2.6
Surfactant	1.3
Isocyanate prepolymer	167
NCO/OH molar ratio	1.25

5 The properties of the foams obtained were:

- Density:  $0.21 \pm 0.01 \text{ g/cm}^3$
- Hardness (Ascher C):  $49 \pm 1$
- Tensile stress at break :  $26.6 \pm 1.1 \text{ kg/cm}^3$
- Elongation at break:  $280 \pm 8\%$
- 10 ► Resistance to tear propagation:  $2.34 \pm 0.17 \text{ kg/cm}$
- Tear resistance:  $9.9 \pm 0.5 \text{ kg/cm}$
- Deformation resistance (compression set):  $3.8 \pm 0.4\%$

15 The properties of the foam were determined according to the methods indicated below:

- The density, also called apparent density, was determined according to ASTM D3574(A) standards (Cellular plastics and rubbers - Determination of apparent density corresponding to the ISO 845 standard).
- 20 ► Hardness was determined according to the NBR 14455 (Ascher C) standard (Cellular materials, materials for soles and parts of shoes corresponding to the DIN 53543 standard).
- 25 ► The tear resistance of the foam was determined according to the ASTM D 3574 (F) standard.
- Elongation at break was determined according to the

ASTM D 412 (C) standard.

- ▶ Tensile stress at break was determined according to the ASTM D 412 standard.
- ▶ Shrinkage during moulding was measured according to the SATRA TM 70 standard (Heat shrinkage of cellular soling).
- ▶ Permanent deformation under load (compression set) was determined according to the ASTM D 395 (B) standard (Flexible cellular polymeric materials corresponding to the ISO 1856 standard).

Example 3:

Example 2 was repeated, but using a mixture of diacids and silica containing adipic acid, 6% by weight of a mixture of diacids called AGS and 6% by weight of silica. The mixture used in Example 3 was obtained by mechanically mixing the three components.

The characteristics of the polyesterdiol suspension obtained were:

- ▶ ADOH/SiO<sub>2</sub>/AGS (mass ratio): 88/06/06
- ▶ MEG/DEG (molar ratio): 70/30
- ▶ I<sub>OH</sub> : 51.8 mg of KOH/g of polyol
- ▶ I<sub>A</sub> : 0.70 mg of KOH/g of polyol
- ▶ Viscosity : 10850 mPa.s at 34°C.

This suspension was stable and did not exhibit any settling after 5 days storage at 70°C.

As for Example 2, a low-density polyurethane foam was produced according to the procedure and proportions given in Example 2.

The foam obtained had the following characteristics:

Density:  $0.20 \pm 0.01 \text{ g/cm}^3$

Hardness (Ascher C):  $56 \pm 2$  (Manual) /  $52 \pm 2$  (Norm)

Tensile stress at break :  $23.00 \pm 1.70 \text{ Kg/cm}^3$

Elongation at break:  $293 \pm 23\%$

5 Resistance to tear propagation:  $2.83 \pm 0.34 \text{ kg/cm}$

Tear resistance:  $10.1 \pm 0.7 \text{ kg/cm}$

Deformation resistance (compression set):  $5.6 \pm 0.8\%$